

URBANA UNION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1866.

Price—\$2.00 a year, payable in advance.
Address—J. W. ROCK, Urbana, Ohio.



THE UNION OF HEARTS—THE UNION OF HANDS
The Union of States—THE UNION OF LAWS
And the Peace of OUR UNION FOREVER!

"For the States of the Union with Union
of the States—A Republic and not
an Empire."

DEMOCRATIC UNION TICKET FOR 1867.

For Governor,
GEN. GEO. W. MORGAN,
of Ross County.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP,
of Fairfield County.

Next—MORGAN for taxing U. S. Bonds, so
that all property which rests under Ohio laws
shall aid in paying the public debt.
Van Trump is for protecting the jurisdiction
of Ohio Courts against the usurpation of Con-
gress.

Chronicle.

THE House of Representatives in Con-
gress have passed a bill by a majority of
more than 2 to 1, giving to all negroes
the right of voting. Our Representative
Wm. Lawrence, voted for it.

JOHN SHERMAN has been elected Sen-
ator in Congress over General Robert
Schenck and John A. Bingham.

For Republicans Only.

We copy from the Ohio State Journal,
the following article which is there cred-
ited to the Toledo Blade. We give the
article as a specimen of the current Re-
publican Taste in point of style and cur-
rent Republican Truth on matters of
fact. Read the article and we will add
something further:

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.—The
Ethiopian, under the old arrangement,
was for some purposes counted as prop-
erty, for others as a man. When it came
to paying a gambling debt, or a mortgage,
or a desire for a summer at a watering
place, he was property and a very con-
venient style of property too, for he
could be converted into money at short
notice. But in Government matters he
was in some degree a man. In making
up representation five of these chattels
were counted as three men, a beautiful
arrangement by which the property itself
gave its owner the power to continue it
as property. This arrangement was all
very well so long as the Government was
run exclusively for the benefit of slave
drivers, but as we have emancipated not
only the slaves, but ourselves, it is time
that it was destroyed.

New Hampshire with a white popula-
tion of 235,000, has but three repre-
sentatives, while Louisiana with a white
population of 357,000, has five. Other
free States and former slave States show
in about the same relative proportions,
owing to the rule of counting three-fifths
of the slaves as persons and the other
two-fifths as cattle. Under the same
rule Mississippi is entitled to five members
in the House of Representatives, theoret-
ically speaking, while California, with
7,452 more whites than Mississippi, has
only three Representatives.

The Constitution ought to be amended
so that if the negroes count as men, they
shall have all the rights of men. If they
are to be used to make Representatives,
they should have the right of saying who
their Representatives shall be. If the
Southern chivalry cannot stomach the
idea of voting beside a "nigger," we
have no objection to letting them have
their whim, but it is likewise too strong
to be voted with, it is likewise too strong
to be made a basis for Representation.
Santo ought to be either fish or flesh—
he ought not to be one for one purpose,
and another for another.

How came this representation for three-
fifths of "all other persons" besides free
persons? It came in this way. When
the Confederation Congress were fixing
the rate of contribution by each of the
States to the Continental Treasury, the
Southern States were in favor of paying
in proportion to white inhabitants. The
Northern all objected and insisted that
the slaves should be counted—the effect
of which would be that a Southern man
with 99 slaves of all ages would pay just
100 times as a Northern man, who had
the same amount of property. The dif-
ference between them was compromised
by the States agreeing that in taxation
three-fifths of the slaves should be reck-
oned in the Federal number. The same
rule was adopted into the Constitution
which provides that taxation shall be
according to Representation. The To-
ledo Blade represents it as a grievance
that New Hampshire with 325,000 whites
has but 3 members of Congress while
Louisiana with 357,000 has five mem-
bers. It might also have stated that in
1861, since the Rebellion, Congress
passed a law for a direct tax of 20 mil-
lions on the States, and in this law white
New Hampshire is put down for 218,400
dollars. Louisiana is put down for 385,
880 dollars, and the same proportions
run through all the States. Mississippi
is charged 413,000 dollars. California
254,000.

You say that you have made all the
slaves free; and that gives the States
two-fifths more representation, but it
also gives them two-fifths more tax to
pay when direct taxes are resorted to—
The Toledo Blade thinks it very wrong
that the South should have representa-

tives for negroes who are not permitted
to vote. But that always has been the
case in Ohio and is the law now—for the
whole number of blacks—not for three-
fifths.

Corollary.—There is nothing so un-
principled as a political majority strug-
gling to keep in power.

Mem.—If we are asked to say whether
this is true of minorities when they get
power we will say yes,—for then the
Yankee States will all turn over in order
to say WE. But it is not true of the old
Whig party which writes this article.

The Western Corn Growers.

THE western corn growers are much
excited by the bad condition of the corn
market at home. The price is greatly
depressed and they lay it all to the rail-
road companies, which they say charge
too much for transportation. Their com-
plaint is pitifully expressed in this form:
"that it takes two bushels of corn to get
one bushel to market." Large meetings
are held at some of which the people are
aided by Congressmen speakers. By the
perverted and Revolutionary spirit of the
times they are led to ask Congress to cure
the evil by an exercise of their power to
regulate commerce among the States.—
The Congress have in fact no power over
the subject, but they will be quite ready
to usurp it as a part of the present
scheme to destroy and suppress the States
as States.

The corn growers are deceived when
they are led to blame the railroads as the
sole cause of their low prices. They must
look deeper, and then they will find
that they are now enjoying the first fruits
of Desolating the South. That Desola-
tion we are told was necessary in order
to subjugate the people and to destroy
Slavery; and this destruction of slavery
we are also told, was necessary in order
to restore the Union.

While the South were left alone in that
career of industry, to which time and the
commerce of the world had fitted them;
and which gave, every year, the products
which paid two-thirds of all our foreign
debt, and thus kept the united labor of
the North, in prosperous action and co-
operation, there was a great market at
the South for corn and the animals fitted
with corn, which went to them by the
Mississippi River. All that market is
cut off,—not only cut off, but destroyed
and the Western supply must go East-
ward or perish. The railroads are not
prepared for so large an increase—the
price of freight rises and the price of
corn falls.

Then again, the great corn growing of
the West was brought to its present pro-
portions by the distillation of the grain
into whisky which was coupled the
growth of hogs by feeding the slops.—
Distillation has been destroyed by the
enormous tax inflicted on it to maintain
the Northern Debt. That cuts off the
market for corn still further, and will ac-
cidentally at once for the low price of corn
and the high price of pork.

All this is but part of the "irrepressi-
ble conflict" got up by the Northern
churches and Demagogues, which they
blame upon the South: and the South
in time when they found this unprin-
ciple combination against them had
churches and Demagogues of their own
to help on the "conflict" to its crisis.
Wait, wait, wait and see; there will be
yet many experiences to be gone through.

Soldiers Home.

THE pretended benevolence of getting
up Soldiers Homes is a trick upon public
credulity that needs exposure. The Ohio
Legislature refused at two sessions to
authorize any such thing—and very
properly because Ohio has no soldiers of
her own. They are troops of the United
States and to the United States belongs
the duty of providing for soldiers who
need help.

The Soldiers Home "so-called" had
this origin: The Secretary of War un-
derstands to give away a place near Col-
umbus called Tripler Hall. He had no
power to give it—Governor Anderson
undertakes to accept it, on behalf of the
State; he had no power to do so. He
undertakes to organize it as a public in-
stitution and to appoint a Board of Trus-
tees. Some christian Commission "so-
called" and soldiers aids "so-called"
undertake to endow it by giving the col-
lections in their hands—and the Trustees
begin business with a few soldiers. Of
course the means of support will soon
give out, and then a clamor will come for
the State to bear the charge. It is a
trick of United States officers to throw
upon the States, a duty that does not be-
long to the States. There is a class of
men and of women too who are fond of
doing benevolence at other people's cost
and they will not by any means like what
is here said. No matter; this is said for
the people not for them.

A Beginning of the End.

At the last term of the Court of Com-
mon Pleas in Champaign county, a motion
has made before Judge Winans to dis-
miss an appeal from a Justice of the
Peace because there was no government
stamp "so-called" on the papers. The
Judge invited discussion which was had
by members of the Bar. The motion
was denied, and the Judge stated very
distinctly that Congress had no power to
make proceedings void for want of a
stamp. On the prior question of their
power to tax proceedings he did not de-
cide. But the decision must come.

Congress have no power to tax judicial
proceedings of the States any more than
the States have power to tax the United
States.

When the people once wake up to a
proper inquiry into their rights they will
spurn the law which requires a man to
take out a license for leave to earn a liv-
ing. Congress cannot pass a single act
for the protection of personal right, or
for the protection of private pursuit, and
they must not shackle and oppress what
they cannot protect.

Refuses to Seal.

SOME Patriot offered to Gen. Grant as
a present a book which had belonged to
Gen. Washington, which somebody had
found some where in Virginia. In other
words it had been stolen from a private
house. The General refused to accept it
as a present, but kept it until the offerer
could be found—and if none could be
found he would deposit it among the na-
tions archives. Thank you General. It
is quite refreshing to meet with a little
old fashioned honesty.

What has been done with General
Washington's Will, which was so shame-
lessly sold at auction in Philadelphia?

A Dialogue.

A Christian Brother.—Colonel, can
you tell me where the Good Samaritan
lives?

Colonel.—No I cannot. I think he
left town more than a year ago.

Chr. Br.—I think he has left our
church.

Colonel.—Quite likely: I think that
he tried all the churches and he could
not get in.

Chr. Br.—Perhaps he has fallen among
thieves.

Colonel.—If he has fallen among thieves,
he is greatly to be pitied for the very
righteous will surely pass by on the other
side.

Views Afoot.

THE Cincinnati Commercial has a
good correspondent in Texas, who has
gone by Red River, Austin and San Antonio,
—on his way to Rio Grande. He travels
a foot and sees what would not otherwise
be seen. We give another extract from
his sketches.

As I said, I got lost—wandered out
into a wild, sand-hill region, somewhere
near Little River—turned back, and near
sundown, having taken another road,
brought up at the house of James Har-
dcastle, among the "post oaks." I was
received hospitably, the read explained to
me, and then, before I had asked,
(indeed the premises seemed to be so
small as to make entertainment out of
the question.) I was invited to stop all
night. Although these people are poor
—a family of four boys, a girl and an in-
fant crowded into two small rooms, in a
little log cabin, the back room made
under the porch eaves—the mother and
one son sick—I was nowhere more sin-
cerely welcomed, and nowhere made to
feel more at home than at this place,
sharing homely but grateful fare. James
Hardcastle, like all post oaks, keeps
stock, but while absent in the war, most
of his stock was scattered. James had
been a secessionist, (strange for a poor),
but his wife "for the Union." James
and his oldest son had seen service.—
James in the 5th Texas, Colonel Archy,
then Colonel Robinson, (both made Gen-
erals by the prowess of their regiments),
and lastly Colonel Powell, had served in
Maryland under Hood, as brigade com-
mander. After "Sharpsburg" (Antietam)
he was so much used up as to be ob-
liged to lag. As he was toiling along,
General Lee himself passed in an ambu-
lance with three of his staff, and asked
him what he was doing there. "What
you ought to be doing—walking," was
the Texas' off-hand answer, upon which
Lee said he would haul him but that he
was so heavily loaded, and asked him
again, kindly, what ailed him, and prom-
ised him a discharge. "Now I hope
you'll remember this, General, when I
speak." Thrown into hospital soon after,
Hubbard, his Congressman, forwarded an
application for his discharge, which, how-
ever, was returned "disapproved." Then
Hood, visiting the hospital one day, and
brought into his ward, after a little kind
talk, engaged to get him a furlough; and
sure enough, in a few days he got it—
was off—not to return. Had since done
duty on Red River. I had heard else-
where that the Texas troops were allowed
considerable license, and, on account of
their dash and recklessness in battle, and
regarded as the pets of the army. They
"made" Hood, who commanded a
brigade of the 1st, 4th and 5th Texas
and 18th Georgia, and, at one time, it
was Hood's ambition to get 30,000
Texans under his charge. Hood regarded
his Texans with great favor. Of this
fact, an anecdote, related by Harcastle,
was seemingly significant. In the winter,
once, Lee reviewed the troops. The day
was wet and cold, and pools of melted
snow stood over the ground. The Texans,
who had been in the habit of playing the
part of amused spectators about the
camp-fires, while the other troops were
out drilling in the snow, were told they
might choose their own ground for in-
spection, and they accordingly formed a
rather irregular line, avoiding the pools
that covered the ground. Harcastle
said Hood's position happened to be
within his hearing as Lee passed.

"General Hood, your's are the worst
drilled troops in the army."
"That makes no difference, sir,"
answered Hood indignantly. "They are
always drilled at the proper time."
Harcastle said he felt for Hood—
thought he had got into trouble, when
Lee inquired.

"What troops are those?"
"Those are my Texas troops, sir."
"Ah," said Lee, bowing, "that ac-
counts for it," and he passed on.
Another Texas army joke. My host
said the 1st Arkansas, Colonel Manning,
was at one time in the Texas brigade,
and their Colonel was "great" on dis-
cipline, to the great disgust of the Texans,
who omitted no opportunity to annoy
him by mocking his commands, until in a
rage he sent out armed details to scout

in the direction of the echoes, to the mi-
chivous amusement of the tormentors.—
One of the 5th Texas returning from
watering his mule, made it convenient in
passing to approach curiously near the
headquarters of the disciplinarian, when
sure enough out stepped the regular
aversion and diversion of all Rangers,
and with voice and gesture of very im-
pressive decision gave utterance to the
command of "right about," prompt to
which the Texan responded by reversing
his seat upon the mule, but without
changing the direction of the animal, and
so quietly contemplating the indignant
but astonished officer over his mule's
tail, amid the cheers of the camp, retired
leisurely to his quarters. Of course, the
worsted marian sent over a file of
soldiers after the offending Texan, but
his captain refused to surrender him, and
his Colonel's reply to the demand
for him was the reply of a Texan confed-
vix, "The mule's his own, and he has a
right to ride it as he likes."

Harcastle had come from Alabama—
born, however, in North Carolina. His
daughter was doing the cooking, a negro
woman who had performed the office
of waiting maid, the furniture of a gran-
dier's premises, whether "post-oak" or "prairie,"
is very primitive, and what little there
is disposed of without any regard whatever
to order. Harcastle thought things
would gradually improve, though beef is
now but \$8 a head (used to be \$15),
sheep \$1, and pork five cents a pound,
while the big planters on the bottoms,
who raise all the corn to supply the
region, persist in keeping it at \$1 a
bushel, just to keep the post-oakers from
hiring the negroes.

Five old fire engines belonging to
the city of Louisville were sold on the
17th inst. for \$572.

The cotton crop of Illinois for the
year 1865 amounts to 3,000 bales, worth
over half a million dollars.

The New York Herald says General
Gordon Granger proposes to resign. He
has been in the service twenty-one con-
secutive years.

McCORMICK, inventor of the reaping
machine that bears his name, has given
\$10,000 for the establishment of a pro-
fessorship of practical mechanics in
Washington College, presided over by
Robert E. Lee. McCormick is native of
Virginia.

Insurance Statement.

STATEMENT

OF THE

CONDITION OF THE

Company of Hartford,

ON THE 15th DAY OF JANUARY, 1866, MADE

TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO, IN

ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT OF THE 15th

OF MARCH, 1865, CHAP. 103, SECT. 1.

JAS. H. GODMAN, Auditor of State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE

Company of Hartford, Conn., and is located in the City of Hartford, Conn.

The amount of its Capital Stock, all paid up, is \$1,000,000 00

Its Assets, as follows: Cash of the Company on hand, in Bank

and in the hands of Agents and others, \$25,000 00

Real Estate owned by the Company, \$100,000 00

Debts due the Company, \$100,000 00

Loans on mortgage, \$100,000 00

Loans on bond, \$100,000 00

Loans on note, \$100,000 00

Loans on bill, \$100,000 00

Loans on draft, \$100,000 00

Loans on check, \$100,000 00

Loans on receipt, \$100,000 00

Loans on order, \$100,000 00

Loans on promise, \$100,000 00

Loans on agreement, \$100,000 00

Loans on contract, \$100,000 00

Loans on stipulation, \$100,000 00

Loans on condition, \$100,000 00

Loans on warranty, \$100,000 00

Loans on covenant, \$100,000 00

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Loans on warranty, \$100,000 00

Loans on covenant, \$100,000 00

Insurance Statement.

1866.

23d Semi-Annual Financial Exhibit

OF THE

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

To the State of Ohio, January, 1866.

CASH ASSETS,

\$1,006,790 33

THE AMOUNT OF ITS CAPITAL STOCK, ALL PAID UP, IS \$1,000,000 00

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